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has acquired the rank of a standard work of reference on this subject, and is too well known to need here a detailed statement of its methods and character. Like all Wundt's works, it is encyclopaedic in character, and treats fully of the various extensions of psychological science. Since the appearance of the first edition of the work in 1874, wonderful progress has been made in psychology, and even during the interval which has elapsed between the third and the fourth editions, many changes have been wrought and many new investigations undertaken. Consequently, the present edition is much enlarged, and to give the reader some idea of how great the augmentations have been we will state that while the second volume of the second edition contained but 464 pages, this, the second volume of the fourth edition, contains 684 pages. This increase in size is greatly due to the fact that since that time psychology has developed methods of its own, and perfected technical means of investigation which needed to be explained. Readers will find in Wundt's work full descriptions of all these new methods and instruments, and in this respect may safely rely upon the treatise as the best *Gesamttractat* which exists. μκρκ.

STUDIES FROM THE YALE PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY. Edited by *Edward W. Scripture*, Ph. D., Instructor in Experimental Psychology. 1892-1893. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University.

These studies comprise the fruits of the first year's activity of the Yale College Psychological Laboratory. The monographs which the publication contains are: "Investigations in reaction-time and attention," by C. B. Bliss, Ph. D.; "On monocular accommodation-time," by C. E. Seashore; "On the relation of the reaction-time to variations in intensity and pitch of the stimulus," by M. D. Slattery, M. D.; "Experiments on the musical sensitiveness of school-children," by J. A. Gilbert; "A new reaction-key and the time of voluntary movement," by E. W. Scripture and John M. Moore; "Drawing a straight line; a study in experimental didactics," by E. W. Scripture and C. S. Lyman; "Some new psychological apparatus," by E. W. Scripture. The experiments bear the marks of very careful work and are elaborately executed. Descriptions of new psychological apparatus are also included in the volume. μκρκ.

SOME LIGHTS OF SCIENCE ON THE FAITH. Eight Lectures Preached Before the University of Oxford in the Year 1892, on the Foundation of the late Rev. John Bampton, M.A., Canon of Salisbury. By *Alfred Barry*, D.D., D.C.L., Canon of Windsor, Late Primate of Australia. London and New York: Longmans, Green, & Co. 1892.

The character of this work may be collected from the restrictions set forth in the following excerpt from Canon Bampton's will, made to provide for the endowment of eight Divinity Lecture Sermons to be given yearly at St. Mary's in Oxford

"I direct and appoint that the eight Divinity Lecture Sermons shall be preached upon either of the following Subjects—to confirm and establish the Christian Faith, and to confute all heretics and schismatics—upon the divine authority of

"the holy Scriptures—upon the authority of the writings of the primitive Fathers, "as to the faith and practice of the primitive Church—upon the Divinity of our "Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ—upon the Divinity of the Holy Ghost—upon the 'articles of the Christian Faith, as comprehended in the Apostles' and Nicene Creed."

The lectures embody an attempt "to take some general view of the present relation of Science in its largest sense to the Christian Faith; as illustrated by examples of its bearing, confirmatory, elucidatory, or critical, on the substance of the Creed of Christendom." The author is inclined to a broad optimism on the subject of the reconciliation of science and religion, which, though seeing difficulties, yet sees, or trusts to see, through them. Science, Dr. Barry thinks, is growing more and more alive to the need of correlating its special developments in some large philosophy of Being, and is showing an inclination to acknowledge that the moral insight of the soul is a co-ordinate function with purely intellectual research in discovering the inner secret of that philosophy; while it is also deeply sensible that the search necessarily brings us into the presence of mystery, and forces upon us the alternative of Agnosticism or Faith. The latter alternative is the one for which Dr. Barry contends. The author sets up a "Christian theory of knowledge." The function of science is the discovery of law. And law (this must be pondered) is that which leads to Christ. "The law was our school-master to bring us to Christ, that we may be justified by faith." (Gal. iii, 24.) Why the discovery of law (science) should lead to Christ is stated in some such sentences as this: "We believe that the "Living God, who is Power, Wisdom, Righteousness, Love, has revealed Himself "to His creatures, and that this Revelation is *perfected* [italics are ours] in the "Lord Jesus Christ."

The purpose of all knowledge, or science, thus, is theology, which, unquestionably, is a true doctrine, and philosophically sound, provided we accept the theology which science leads to and do not lead science to the theology which we accept. In this latter sense Dr. Barry's work is strictly scientific, as may be gathered from the fact that he accepts literally the miracles of the New Testament, in the very teeth of what science, i. e. theology, says.

Christian thinkers who are inclined to literalism, will find a variety of new forms of argument, well supporting their position, in this work, which, if we except the technical meanings, with which words of ordinary signification are endowed—a characteristic of theologians—is written in a clear and forcible style and in a profoundly religious spirit. In a mechanical and typographical point of view the work is irreproachable.

μκρκ.

PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By *J. Shield Nicholson*, M. A., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Edinburgh. New York: Macmillan & Co. 1893. Pp. 434. Price \$3.00.

This is a new book, and therein lies much of its value. The author of it had for his instruction all the authorities that preceded him, their precepts, maxims,